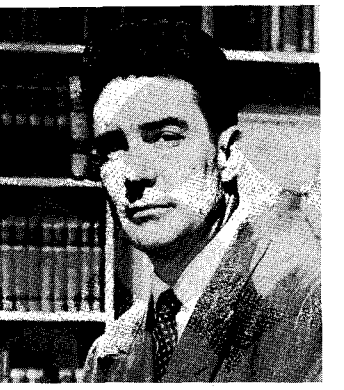
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 11, No. 17 (Broadcast 505) April 26, 1965 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

DELIVER UP OUR ARMS

"It [the government of Mexico] has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defense, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments."(1)*—Texas Declaration of Independence*

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963, precipitated a rash of demands for more stringent federal firearms control. More than a dozen federal firearms proposals, introduced in Congress within the first few weeks of 1964, were given serious consideration; but none was enacted into law.

On March 8, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson delivered a message to Congress on problems of law enforcement and administration of justice. Among other things, the President said:

"Lee Oswald sent for and received a rifle through the United States mail. I believe that the people of the United States have learned, through the recent tragic loss of President Kennedy, the need for strengthened control."(2)

The President outlined his proposals for new firearms legislation; and, by the end of March, 1965, many bills were before Congress, some providing what the President had requested, some at variance with his proposals.

The Second Amendment to the Constitution says:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

This is an absolute prohibition against any kind of federal firearms law, because any such law clearly infringes upon the specified right of the people. Consequently, all existing federal firearms legislation and all now being proposed are unconstitutional.

The basic federal statutes in existence are the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Federal Firearms Act of 1938. The 1934 law was intended to restrict possession and interstate transporta-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1965. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No Reproductions Permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion of certain types of firearms: submachine guns, sawed-off shotguns, guns with silencers. The 1938 law prohibits interstate transportation of *any kind of gun* to any person who has been convicted of, or is under indictment for, a crime of violence; who is a fugitive from justice; or who does not present proof that he is licensed to purchase a gun, if the purchaser lives in a state requiring such license.[3]

How much good have these old federal laws accomplished? None!

On January 30, 1964, Mr. John M. Schooley (former president of the National Rifle Association) testified before a Senate Committee. Mr. Schooley has had over 30 years' experience as a law-enforcement officer—25 years as a regional director of the U. S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division (which is charged with enforcing the National and Federal Firearms Acts), and five years as Director of Public Safety and Sheriff of Denver and Denver County, Colorado. Mr. Schooley said:

"In my many years of . . . law enforcement, I cannot recall one case where the provisions of the Federal Firearms Act prevented one criminal from securing a firearm, nor can I recall one instance when a crime was prevented by the provisions of the Act. . . .

"At the same time, you will find that many . . . honest citizens have been unnecessarily harassed by the terms of our federal firearms legislation already in effect."[4]

Mr. Schooley spoke of "the futility of attempting to reduce crime by legislation that depends upon criminal cooperation for its success," saying:

"Such legislation does nothing more than curtail the ownership of firearms by law-abiding citizens. The criminal has never, is not now, nor will he ever be denied the tools of his profession, by legislation directed at the tool and not at him."[4]

What are the *tools* of criminals? Mr. Schooley presented statistics (from FBI Uniform Crime Reports) on kinds of weapons used (during 1961) in aggravated assaults. Guns were used in 12.7% of the cases. Objects suitable for cutting or stabbing were used in 44% of the cases; blunt objects were used in 24%; personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) were used in 12.3%. Poisons, acids, and other weapons were used in the remaining 7% of all reported cases of aggravated assault.[4]

If advocates of gun-control laws really think they can decrease crimes of violence by outlawing weapons used in such crimes, what do they propose to do about human hands, feet, teeth, knees, and heads—not to mention kitchen utensils, razor blades, broken bottles, ice picks and whatnot?

Today, we have more restrictive firearms regulations than ever before in the history of the United States; and today, there are more crimes of violence (more in actual number, and more in proportion to the total population) than ever before. This is not coincidental; it is inevitable. Criminal violence against law-abiding citizens will always increase, as citizens are restricted in their right to defend themselves.

A free man must have unrestricted right to own and use personal weapons, in defense of his family, his home, and his own person, against any marauder—whether the marauder be a soldier of an invading army, an agent of an internal political conspiracy, or a common criminal.

If a man loses his *right* to free, lawful use of personal firearms, he loses his identity as a free agent in a civilized country. He becomes totally dependent upon centralized police authority for protection of his life, liberty, and property.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that an American citizenry, well armed with personal firearms, and possessing the knowledge to use them effectively and properly, would provide more defense against invasion by a foreign enemy —or against internal attempt to seize power— than the federal government's annual multi-billion-dollar expenditures on national defense.

The early history of our nation bears out this assertion, and the example of Switzerland confirms it. Switzerland (which has not been involved

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in war since 1515) bases its national defense on a militia system, in which all boys, between ages 17 and 19, take voluntary rifle training. At age 19, all boys take tests for military service. Those not qualified are given firearms training and re-examined periodically. All members of the militia keep their guns, ammunition, and other fighting equipment at home; and they wear sidearms when going to the polls to vote, not to intimidate anyone, but to demonstrate pride in readiness to defend their nation against all enemies, domestic or foreign. In a crisis, Switzerland could instantly mobilize 850,000 men, armed and trained, out of a total population of 5,500,000. This represents, on a per capita basis, the biggest national defense army in the world; yet, Switzerland has practically no standing army to drain the public treasury for its upkeep and for benefits to its veterans.[5]

In 1939 and 1940, Finland, with a population of only four million (but with an unusually large number of trained riflemen) was able to resist and humiliate the mammoth armies of the Soviet Union, whose population totaled about 170 million.

Why was Sergeant Alvin York so effective in World War I? Alvin York had grown up in a free part of the world where a good rifle was a more indispensable part of a man's personal equipment than shoes were!

A citizen's right to keep and bear arms is so essential to freedom that tyranny must follow if it is abrogated.

Nikolai Lenin and Adolf Hitler—experts at enslaving large segments of the human race—understood clearly that a well-armed citizenry is a mighty handicap to dictators.

Lenin said:

"It is only after we have disarmed the bourgeoisie, that the proletariat, without betraying its world historic mission, can turn its weapons into ploughshares. And that is the way the proletariat will act — but only then, and by no means before."[6]

Hitler said:

"The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to allow the subject races to possess arms. History shows that all conquerers who have allowed their subject races to carry arms have prepared their own downfall by so doing."[6]

Note also this comment by Mahatma Gandhi:

"Among the many misdeeds of the British rule in India, history will look upon the Act of depriving a whole nation of arms the blackest."[6]

Requiring national registration of personally-owned firearms can be quite as disastrous to freedom as total disarmament of the citizenry.

In May, 1919, a group of allied intelligence officers raided the headquarters of a revolutionary group in Dusseldorf, Germany. One document seized was entitled "Rules For Bringing About A Revolution." Three basic rules were set out. The first involved corruption of the young by instilling in them contempt for religion and traditional morality. The second involved capturing means of communication so that revolutionists could control the thinking of the people and the programs of government. The third rule read:

"Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless."[7]

France had a national gun-registration law before World War II. Nazis confiscated the records and the guns, making effective resistance impossible.

It was a firearms registration-and-control law which enabled communists to disarm Czechoslovakians, thus leaving them helpless when communists decided to take over.

Many Americans remember the impassioned pleas of the British for personal firearms to defend their homes and families in 1940, when a Nazi invasion of England seemed imminent. The British had been disarmed by their own government, with severe firearms control regulations.

Many Americans also remember that, when our Armies overran Europe toward the end of World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

War II, we immediately confiscated and used, wherever possible, the lists of people who had been forced by their own government to register their firearms.

The Dodd-Murphy Bills

Of all present proposals for new federal firearms legislation, the bills most likely to be passed are those introduced by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (Connecticut Democrat) and by Representative John M. Murphy (New York City Democrat). The Dodd-Murphy bills have administration support, because they would fully implement demands made by President Johnson.

On March 22, 1965, Senator Dodd introduced two bills: S 1591, to amend the National Firearms Act of 1934; and S 1592, to amend the Federal Firearms Act of 1938. On March 23, 1965, Representative Murphy introduced the same two bills in the House as HR 6629 and HR 6628.[8]

As mentioned before, the National Firearms Act of 1934 sought to restrict possession and interstate transportation of certain types of firearms. The proposed Dodd-Murphy amendment (S 1591 and HR 6629) expands the coverage from *firearm* to *destructive device*. *Destructive device*, as used in S 1591, means any bomb, grenade, rocket, missile, or launching device; and any weapon which can expel a projectile—except a shotgun with a barrel 18 inches long or longer, and a weapon whose barrel is one-half inch, or less, in diameter. The exceptions include all types of guns normally used in hunting and sporting events. A shotgun with a barrel less than 18 inches long is considered a sawed-off shotgun—no good for conventional hunting or sport-shooting, but very effective for indiscriminate destruction at close range. Most hand guns and rifles used in hunting and sporting events have barrels smaller than one-half inch in diameter.

In short, coverage of the National Firearms Act of 1934 would be expanded to include every conceivable kind of explosive device or mechanism, except guns generally used in hunting and sports. The Secretary of the Treasury would be empowered to make any additional exceptions he pleased — to exclude from the definition of *destructive devices* any contraption which the Secretary thinks not likely to be used as a weapon. Importers and manufacturers of destructive devices would have to notify the Secretary of the Treasury and local law enforcement officials of all transfers of such devices. Persons, other than importers and manufacturers, who possess a destructive device, could be required to mark the device with whatever "proper identification" the Secretary of the Treasury might designate.

Note that the National Firearms Act of 1934, and the Dodd-Murphy bills (S 1591 and HR 6629) now proposed as an amendment to that Act, do not seek to penalize criminals who use prohibited types of firearms or destructive devices. Hence, the old law never did (and, as the Dodd-Murphy bills now propose to amend it, never will) keep criminals from obtaining destructive devices for use in the commission of crimes: they merely confer unconstitutional power on the Secretary of the Treasury to meddle in the private affairs of citizens and to impose burdensome regulations upon law-abiding persons who have rights and legitimate reasons to possess or transfer something which the Secretary may consider a destructive device.

S 1592 and HR 6628 (the Dodd-Murphy bills which would amend the Federal Firearms Act of 1938) are even more objectionable than S 1591 and HR 6629. S 1592 and HR 6628 would:

(1) Prohibit any person (except authorized dealers, manufacturers, and importers) from shipping or receiving in interstate commerce *any type of firearm*. This provision would place harsh and unreasonable restrictions upon law-abiding citizens who do not have convenient access to licensed dealers for over-the-counter sales and who wish to order sporting firearms by mail. The Treasury Department could impose burdensome requirements and penalties on any person who moves from one state to another and wants to take his firearms with him to his new home;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and on anyone who transports a sporting firearm across a state line for service repairs, for hunting, for participation in a sporting event, or for any other lawful purpose.

(2) Prohibit dealers from selling a pistol over the counter to anyone who does not live in the state where the sale is made. This provision, and the restrictions on interstate transportation, would impose discriminatory burdens on people who live near state boundaries and on those who must cross state lines to shop.

(3) Empower the Secretary of the Treasury to deny a dealer's license to an applicant, if the Secretary or his agents do not like the business experience, financial standing, or trade connections of the applicant.

(4) Empower the Secretary of the Treasury to disapprove the importation of any new firearm, if the Secretary or his agents believe the importation would be contrary to public interest.

(5) Classify every firearm with a bore diameter of more than one-half inch as a destructive device. This would include three-fourths of all antique guns, subjecting them to federal registration, confiscation, or defacement — at the discretion and pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury.[9]

(6) Require any manufacturer of ammunition to buy a $500 manufacturer's license every year. Apparently this would apply to gun clubs which re-load ammunition for their own members, and to individuals who re-load for friends.

(7) Require anyone selling rifle and hand-gun ammunition (even .22 caliber) to buy a $100 dealer's license each year. This would be a heavy (in most cases, impossible) burden on small independent stores which now sell ammunition.

The Dodd-Murphy firearms bills would give federal officials unlimited power to impose harsh and burdensome restrictions on all law-abiding citizens who sell, possess, or use firearms. The power could be used to require national registration, or even to eliminate the private ownership of guns—by law-abiding persons; but it would never keep criminals from getting and using guns and destructive devices. Indeed, the Dodd-Murphy bills provide no penalties for criminals who use guns in the commission of crime. The penalties are aimed at lawful sellers and users of guns.

What To Do

One firearms bill presently before Congress is aimed at the proper target—criminal use of firearms. On March 2, 1965, U. S. Representative Robert R. Casey (Texas Democrat) introduced HR 5642, a bill providing that, "whoever uses or carries any firearm during the commission of any robbery, assault, murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, or homicide (other than involuntary manslaughter)" shall be sentenced to 25 years in prison.

In support of his bill, Representative Casey said:

"I ask this Congress to stop the harassment of the legitimate gun owner — and instead to open war on the illegal use of firearms by the criminal preying on society."

The Casey firearms bill is the only kind of firearms legislation desirable in a free society; but, as a *federal* law, it, too, would be unconstitutional. Responsibility for restricting criminal use of firearms belongs to local and state governments.

When *enough* American voters understand and respect our Constitution, they will elect constitutionalists to the national Congress. A Congress composed of constitutionalists would repeal all existing firearms laws and refuse to pass any more, because the Constitution absolutely prohibits federal firearms legislation. In dealing with the present Congress, however, the people should, perhaps, concentrate on limited objectives, one at a time.

There is real danger that the Dodd-Murphy firearms bills will pass this year. Constitutional conservatives might realize their maximum effectiveness if they would concentrate on stopping these specific bills.

Write to the U. S. Representative from your district and to the two U. S. Senators from your state. Instead of demanding repeal of all existing, and rejection of all pending, federal firearms legislation, express your disapproval of the Dodd-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Murphy bills—S 1591, S 1592, HR 6629, and HR 6628. Make your letters brief and courteous. Say simply that you believe the bills are unconstitutional, and that they would place harsh burdens on law-abiding citizens, but would not prevent criminal use of deadly weapons. Address U. S. Representatives, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Senators, Senate Office Building.

Give a copy of this *Report* to as many other people as possible, and encourage them to write members of Congress.

If you think additional legislation is needed to curtail criminal use of firearms *in your state*, you should work for legislation, comparable to the Casey bill (mentioned above) at the state level. You could start by writing the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Ask for particulars on firearms legislation which the Association is supporting, or would recommend, for your state. If you wish to communicate with your state legislators, you can get their names and official mailing addresses by calling your city clerk, your county clerk, or, possibly, a public library.

Disarmament

Internationalists say that we are moving inexorably toward a world order; that we must abandon national sovereignty, disarm our nation, and surrender to a world authority, if we wish to survive in this age of hydrogen bombs and intercontinental ballistic missiles; that any who cling to old-fashioned ideals of individualism and nationalism are mentally ill.

Internationalists have been in control of American foreign policy for more than two decades. There is abundant evidence that they are moving toward unilateral disarmament of the United States, planning the surrender of our armed forces to some international agency. Internationalists working to disarm the nation are also leaders in the drive for federal firearms laws to disarm the citizenry.

In short, there is a close, significant relationship between disarmament and federal firearms control. Bearing this in mind, note some comments by Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, USA (Retired), former Chief of Army Intelligence and former Chief of Research and Development for the Army. General Trudeau is now president of Gulf Research and Development Company. On March 9, 1965, General Trudeau spoke at an arms control symposium in Los Angeles, California. His speech was published in the Borger, Texas, *News-Herald*, March 31, 1965. Here are abbreviated excerpts:

Since 1947 there has been a gradual movement toward arms control and disarmament. The momentum of this movement has accelerated in the last two years. The impetus has come from both sides of the Iron Curtain, but for different reasons. Many respected advocates of arms control and disarmament in the United States believe that this is a road to real peace, while the Soviets use this as an effective instrument to further their goal of world domination.

Foundations and Government agencies (such as the Department of Defense, Department of State, and The U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) have opened their coffers to finance studies, publications, meetings and seminars, costing millions of dollars. Press, propaganda, and popular literary efforts have extended this movement by such novels and movies as *On the Beach, Seven Days in May* and *Fail Safe*. The public is frightened to death by such language as *escalation, proliferation, megadeath, second strike,* and *mutual deterrence.*

Today Arms Control efforts are adversely affecting our national policy and military posture, from strategy to weapons. This influence is one of the most pervasive of all forces at work today in restricting a more positive national policy worthy of the United States.

The very fact that recent United States disarmament proposals do not seem to require political solutions of major existing disputes as a prerequisite of disarmament demonstrates a very real danger that, in the United States, disarmament, which is at best an idealistic approach to peace, may be becoming an end in itself.

There is great peril in assuming that conditions of general and complete disarmament are synonymous with peace as we understand that term.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The conditions of general and complete disarmament would make a pre-emptive attack more tempting. In the conflict between powers with major but demobilized war potential, any surprise move could be decisive. Therefore the temptation of an enemy to strike first will be much stronger if the planned reduction of our stockpile from 30 [thousand] to two thousand megatons is effected by the 1970's.

Disarmament favors those states which are better equipped to employ nonmilitary or submilitary and covert means of coercion. This gives a distinct advantage to the closed society over the open democratic society as years of cold war experience have proven.

Advocates of World Disarmament at the Sixth Pugwash Conference held in Moscow, Russia, three weeks after our 1960 presidential election stressed three objectives:

1. A highly centralized world government.

2. A socialistic economic system.

3. A totally regimented society with a built-in, self-policing process utilizing police and informers.

Are you skeptical? As a good citizen, you should be, particularly since this position was acceptable to a group of recognized American scientists, including some who came to occupy key policy-making positions in our national government.

Some of you may be inclined to scoff when I say that these Pugwash Conferences advocate a totally regimented society.

But the late Dr. Leo Szilard—who, with Cyrus Eaton and Bertrand Russell, was one of the founders of the Pugwash movement—seriously proposed a worldwide gestapo system at the eighth conference held in Vermont even more recently.

Dr. Szilard emphasized the need for empowering a world Peace Court to "to impose the death penalty" on anyone who even justifies war in defense of their ideals. Furthermore, he proposed that, "The Court could deputize any and all citizens to execute the sentence."

Lest you be inclined to shrug off the Pugwash Conferences as mere theorizing, I would like to point out that this movement has to date enjoyed unbelievable success. It may have paved the way for the test ban treaty and for the United Nations resolution banning the orbiting of nuclear weapons—both seemingly desirable, but both loaded with perhaps fateful consequences for the future of our nation and of freedom in the world. What else have these Pugwash conferences planted the seed for or accomplished?

Have they signaled the weakening of American foreign policy supported by sufficient power to make it realistic—and credible?

Have they fostered other steps toward unilateral disarmament?

Did they initiate muzzling of the military and the continued downgrading of professional military opinion?

Did they press for reduction in the development and even procurement of new weapons systems and the cutback or elimination of some already under development?

Did they forecast the coming reduction of U. S. ground divisions to a number less than those available at the beginning of World War II. And air units to come?

Did they result in the rejection of the manned bomber, Sky Bolt, Red Eye, Davy Crockett, the MRBM and other weapons systems advocated for new or continued military use?

Was such a philosophy extended [in State Department Paper No. 7277] in September,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1961? This paper proposed, you will remember, placing all armed forces and all weapons under one international organization—the United Nations. Our country could only possess weapons needed, literally, for internal police. This is the concept envisioned when they talk about world order under world law. But who could enforce it?

This proposal for general and complete disarmament, as presented by President Kennedy to the General Assembly of the UN and by our government to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, stands as the official U. S. position today, as far as I know.

I cannot accept the warped conclusion promulgated by some that since no modern defense can be completely adequate, we must accept the best disarmament terms we can negotiate.

While the CIA is reported to have told Congress that the Soviets are pouring an enormous amount of resources into upgrading military weapons and hoping for a "qualitative breakthrough," defense plans still withhold a proposed $25 billion expenditure over five years for missile and satellite defense that, by their own estimates, could save over 70 million American lives. Though I've gladly taken my battlefield risks for free, I hate to have any of us written off for about $350 per person in these days of government largess.

Our apparent failure to press on toward even better weapons systems endangers our survival in the years ahead.

Even today, Viet Cong anti-aircraft equipment seems better rounded out than our own. With the practical elimination of anti-aircraft weapons in the conventional 30 cal. to 75 mm. class from our arsenal and the refusal to procure Red Eye [missiles], our troops and installations are relatively naked to air attack.

We can "save," not two but up to 50 billion dollars a year on the National Budget by reducing our defense effort but if we do, we may be paying many times over in tribute and taxes to the Communist Treasury some day.

Correction and Apology

On Page 124 of the April 19, 1965, issue of this *Report*, I said the Church of Christ was one of four Protestant denominations whose ministers arranged a benefit ball for sexual perverts in San Francisco, but should have said United Church of Christ.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Texas Almanac for* 1961-1962, pp. 346-7

(2) "Text Of President Johnson's March 8 Message On Crime," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, March 12, 1965, p. 395

(3) *Federal Firearms Laws*, complete texts published by the National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20006

(4) Copy of prepared text by Mr. John M. Schooley

(5) *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1961 edition, Volume XXVI, pp. 148-9

(6) Pamphlet, National Rifle Association, circa 1963

(7) *The American Rifleman*, August, 1946, p. 31

(8) U. S. Representative Murphy's bill, HR 6629, is the same as U. S. Senator Dodd's bill, S 1591, to amend the National Firearms Act of 1934; Representative Murphy's bill, HR 6628, is the same as Senator Dodd's bill, S 1592, to amend the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

(9) Conference with Mr. Leon C. Jackson of Dallas, Texas, internationally-known antique firearms dealer and official of the National Rifle Association

Subscription:	**6 months**	**— $ 6.00**
	1 year	**— $10.00**
1962 Bound Volume		**— $10.00**
1963 Bound Volume		**— $10.00**
1964 Bound Volume		**— $10.00**
The Invisible Government		
Clothback		**— $ 4.00**
Paperbound		**— $ 2.00**
Pocketsize		**— $ 1.00**
The Hope Of The World		**— $ 2.00**
America's Promise		**— $ .50**
The Fearless American		
(L-P Record Album)		**— $ 3.98**
Deacon Larkin's Horse		
(L-P Record Album)		**— $ 3.98**

NAME ***(Please Print)***

STREET ADDRESS

CITY **STATE** **ZIP CODE**

(Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED